

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Sect Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month..... 80 50 DAILY, Per Year

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

SUNDAY, Per Year.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing sociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of anhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office, 32 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines. carner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

An Ally of Honest Municipal Gov-

In looking over the recent report of the Charter Revision Commission and the various appendices thereto we find that of the 464 pages of matter composing the document not less than 334 pages, or more than seven-tenths, comes from a source which the commission describes in this well deserved acknowledgment:

" Early in its work the commission felt the need of a thorough analysis of the government of the in actual practice from day to day. It realized that to obtain this would require the assistance of a thoroughly trained staff. Availing itself of a tender of assistance from the Bureau of Municipal Research, the commission requested the bureau to prepare a report on the distribution of adminis trative functions, and accordingly received a com

Of the value of this contribution the commission's report goes on to say:

"The commission believes that no similar anal ysis had previously been made, and records with pleasure its appreciation of this disinterested service, which will doubtless prove of great value to any future commission charged with the duty of revising the present or preparing a new charter The charts show the organization of each depart ment of the city government as it actually exists at the present time. The tables explain how far this organization is controlled by the Charter and how far it is the result of administrative rules or regulations authorized by but not included in the

Among the authorities signing this performed for the commission by the McClellan and Comptroller Metz. The bureau's charts and analytical tables do, municipal government and such a guide elsewhere available, so far as we know, to the student, the investigator or the interested citizen.

Again, in transmitting the results of to the Mayor:

"In making our examinations and conducting our inquiry we have been greatly aided by the constant cooperation of the Bureau of Municipa Research."

These two cases illustrate the somewhat remarkable place which this entirely unofficial searchlight has succeeded in economy. Some of the bureau's friends are appealing, we believe, to the public spirited and benevolent for a permanent endowment that will establish the institution and insure its continued usefulness. This is a legitimate ambition on the part of the managers of the bureau, and we do not hesitate to help in giving publicity by them has been not only intelligently performed but also unselfishly rendered. and has counted always for the cause of

honest government. The continuance of the Bureau of Municipal Research on the present basis is desirable. Indeed, no other function on its part than that of the wholly unofficial assistant, whose expert advice and trained services are available to the public departments, but whose cooperaofficers of the city government, would be | rascals. tolerable or possible.

The Universal Bourgeois.

M. AYNARD, who may be described as the Lord Avebury of France, being at once a learned and eloquent member of the Institute, a banker and a Deputy made an appeal to his countrymen the other day which has a familiar sound the extinction of caste by democracy on both sides of the ocean. He complained that French business men, whom proper part in politics, but leave them lack that sense of responsibility which, in M. AYNARD'S opinion, is commonly developed in traders and manufacturers with the business men to enter Parliament and give up their selfish indifference, to which he attributed most of the

This appeal was only an incident, howcupied in showing that the bourgeois archdiocese. as a class has passed out of existence. The insignia of the one time bourgeois are suggested in the proverbial phrase, "Le petit bourgeois endimanché." His bess came between the ermine of the soble and the blouses of the peasant and artisan. Now the ermine is put away, and the blouses are rapidly disappearing too. In short, the bourgeois dress is the only dress left, and here also the clothes are the man. The bourgeois is the only the passing of the bourgeois was really tributed in small allotments among the

ills of the time.

proclaiming his omnipresence. But what marks every one marks no one.

In giving this glimpse of the obvious, s it may seem to us, M. AYNARD was striking a blow at a tyranny of words which, in this special instance, is not felt by ourselves. The French Socialists still declare war against the bourgeoisie as if it were a hermetically closed caste tyrannizing over the workingman. M. AYNARD had no difficulty in showing that this is a figment of the socialistic imagination; and he offered an interesting proof of the delusion from his native city of Lyons, where he is president of DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 the Chamber of Commerce. Inquiring into the origins of the thousand principal commercial houses of that city, he found that six of them dated back from before the Revolution; nine showed three generations of proprietors; eightysix showed two generations. The others, or practically ninety per cent., were founded by their present heads, who in nearly every case had risen from the ranks, or in socialistic parlance from the proletariat. Still easier, it may be supposed, might such a proof be established in this country. In truth, M. AYNARD'S discovery is not new even in France, for LAMENNAIS long ago declared: The bourgeois always has been and always will be by origin a successful artisan." And early in the last century the publicist BLANQUI announced: "Today every good workman becomes a bourgeois in his turn."

The French press, the Figaro and the Temps, for instance, makes a good deal out of M. Aynard's "discovery," as an argument, which it undoubtedly is, there as here, against some absurd grievances. If the socialistic watchword is, as some of the more sensible of that class now declare, "an equal opportunity for all," such demonstrations as M. AYNARD'S are quite pertinent.

The Pursuit of Land Thieves.

When that accomplished young statesman the Hon. JAMES R. GARFIELD WAS appointed Secretary of the Interior many were hopeful and some were confident that he would even outdo his predecessor in striking down the land frauds and that he would diligently follow up the indictments recorded during Mr. HITCHCOCK's incumbency. The result has been disappointing. A few insignificant scalps have been added to the collection with which Mr. HITCH-COCK adorned the lodge pole of the Interior Department, but there has been little done, so far as is known, to excite any serious alarm in the wigwams of the land grabbers.

Soon after his appointment the onetim certificate of the value of the work doughty trailer of the beef trust and the oil trust went to the region in which gigantic Bureau of Municipal Research are Mayor | frauds against the Government have been perpetrated, and it was thought that his presence and his investigations would in fact, constitute such an atlas of our quickly result in more rascals in jail, more of the nation's property recovered. to its practical operations as are not Great work may have been done, but the expected results are not yet visible. A clue to the seeming fruitlessness has now been revealed. The writing of an annual report for such a department is a laborious the special examination which led to the undertaking, but Mr. GARFIELD's report recent removal by Governor Hughes of has not consumed all his time; nor has the President of the Borough of Man- lawn tennis used up all the hours left over that the Irish educational institution hattan, the Commissioners of Accounts of from work on the annual report. It is recently proposed by the Bannerman the city of New York reported as follows stated that he has sent to the Senate Government has been repelled by the me forty hills which he has drafted, or l caused to be drafted, for the edification and guidance of that body

Instead of being grateful for this invaluable service, the Senate is disposed to resent advice and instructions submitted in this manner. That usually suave but sometimes caustic person Mr. winning for itself in the municipal ALDRICH commented on the practice by saving: "We [the Senators] are not here to receive suggestions, much less dictation of any kind from any executive officer except the President as to what legislation we should originate or what we should do." Irrespective of any question of propriety or of precedent, Mr. GARFIELD has done himself no good to their hopes. The work heretofore done by his method of trying to set the feet of the United States Senate in the pathway of wise and needed legislation which would enable him to do some of the things that his predecessor did with the

laws as he found them. In his reports Mr. HITCHCOCK recommended legislation which he thought was desirable and other legislation which he regarded as almost imperative, but he did not wait for new laws. He "landed" offenders by tens and indicted them by tion can never under any circumstances hundreds. He won the plaudits of his be imposed upon the really responsible | fellow citizens by his relentless pursuit of

Mr. HITCHCOCK did what he could with the laws as they are; Mr. GARFIELD busies himself with drafting proposals for laws as he thinks they should be.

Cattle Driving in Ireland.

The British Liberal party has long proceeded on the principle that when laws are violated in Ireland recourse to American ears and suggests that should be made exclusively to the ordinary machinery of justice. In pursuand commerce has some similar results | ance of this principle, Mr. BIRRELL, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant has hitherto refused to apply the Crimes he called the most active and intelligent | act in those Irish districts where cattle as well as the largest section of the com- driving is practised, although he is vemunity, do not by any means take their hemently urged to take such a step by the cattle owners, who point out that the to the mercies of professionals who jury system has broken down, as it has proved impossible to secure a verdict against any of the offenders. In the end the Bannerman Government may by their daily pursuits. On moral and find itself constrained to resort to coerutilitarian grounds he pleaded earnestly | cion, but meanwhile it is trying the effect of moral sussion, and now it is receiving powerful assistance from the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, who has caused a letter denouncing cattle driving as illegal, immoral and foolish to be ever, in a speech which was mainly oc- read at mass in all the churches of his

Mr. BIRRELL's reluctance to employ the harsh instrumentalities provided by the Crimes act is intelligble enough when we recall the grievous condition of the peasants in the congested districts of Connaught, where almost all the fertile land is used for grazing purposes. It has been acknowledged by fair minded Unionists, as well as by all Liberals, that Ireland's agrarian problem will never be solved until the grazing region of class left. M. AYNARD in announcing the West has been acquired and dis-

that some plan for compulsory purchase will have to be adopted, although hitherto all the agrarian measures that have been enacted, including the Wyndham law, have been based on the assumption

that all sales shall be voluntary. Under any circumstances it would be difficult to prevail upon the House of Lords to sanction a compulsory purchase bill, and that chamber would certainly prove recalcitrant if it believed itself to be upheld by British public opinion. That is why the worst enemies of landless Irishmen are the cattle drivers, who by defying the law alienate the sympathies of law abiding people in Great Britain. The impatience of the peasantry in Connaught is natural enough, for their own conversion into owners of sufficient fertile land to avert starvation seems far distant, whereas the circumstances of their brethren in other parts of Ireland have been materially improved. Impatience is folly, however, as the Archbishop of Tuam points out

An application of the Crimes act to any part of Ireland would have grave consequences for the British Liberal party. So far, indeed, as the present House of Commons is concerned, it might survive both the defection of the Laborites and the transformation of the Irish Nationalists from allies into opponents and obstructionists. But, as recent byelections have shown, the Liberals could scarcely hope to obtain a working majority at the next general appeal to the constituencies if they should lose the Irish vote in British boroughs, for the Laborites have already decided to put forward candidates of their own, even in districts which they have no hope of carrying. At the last general election every Irish vote in England, Wales and Scotland was given to Liberal nominees, except in the Scotland division of Liverpool, which Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR has long represented. The Liberal nominees also received the Union Labor vote in all districts except those where the Laborites had reason to believe themselves more numerous than either the Liberals or the Unionists. The result was that the Laborites only returned some thirty members to the present House, which number is very far from representing their voting strength.

What may make the Irish Nationalists hesitate at the next general election to administer a rebuke to the Liberals by supporting the Unionist nominees in England, as, under PARNELL's instructions, they did in 1885, is the reflection that they have nothing more to hope for from a Unionist Government. When the Unionists acquiesced in the extension of local autonomy to Ireland and passed the Wyndham Land Purchase bill they undoubtedly deemed themselves to have touched the utmost limit of concession. This they proved when they rejected Lord DUNRAVEN'S scheme for the devolution of large administrative and some legislative powers to an elective Dublin Council. Moreover, although Mr. Bal-FOUR himself is in favor of providing Irish Catholics with a great teaching university, he has never ventured to make such a project a Cabinet measure. for he is aware that a large majority of his party is opposed to it. It is true of securing hereafter an acceptable substitute from the Liberals than from the musical instruments in welcoming him.

It is probable that if the Irish Chief Secretary would promise to introduce date a bill dealing in a drastic way with the congested districts of Connaught the cattle driving which is giving him so much trouble would cease.

In Boston of All Places.

If Old Home Week should become an 'institution" in Boston, city of memories Colonial and Revolutionary, it may be necessary to get out a guide book every year for the information of returning exiles and prodigal sons. Old landmarks they will find in the same places, but probably under alien and unfamiliar designations. There has begun in Boston a movement to give it a new set of names which will make the foreign born feel more at home; how far it shall go depends upon the moderation of the City Council and the complaisance of the Mayor. In them and him are vested the right and authority to make any transformations they see fit.

By the Common Council a resolution has been passed to change North Square, in whose church tower the beacon lanterns were hung on the night of PAUL REVERE'S ride, to Scigliano Square, in memory of a deceased representative of the Italian quarter, George A. Scig-LIANO, a promising young politician who served in the Common Council and the State House of Representatives. The resolution will go to the Board of Aldermen, and afterward to Mayor FITZ-GERALD, who talks Italian as fluently as Gaelic and never fails to introduce GARIBALDI and VICTOR EMMANUEL in his speeches at the North End. The Board of Aldermen at the same time will receive a resolution to change Barry Square in the Brighton district, at the suggestion of Councilman DOHERTY of East Boston, to Boyle O'Reilly Square.

At first blush the reform in nomenclature will seem like a profanation to the old stock, and we can imagine descendants of the signers, soldiers, statesmen and divines who made history "viewing with alarm" and calling down the wrath of Tradition upon the iconoclasts from Italy, Ireland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Scandinavia. But, after all, what do Copp's Hill and all the other hills, Bunker, Breed's, Fort and Beacon: the Burying Grounds, Central, Old Granary and Copp's; the churches, Old North, Old South Meeting House and King's Chapel; those venerable rélics, Faneuil Hall and the Old State House; and the ever ancient elm shaded and grass grown Common; such thoroughfares as Shawmut, Tremont and Washington, and the blind alleys tagged with odd names; the bronze figure of CRISPUS ATTUCKS on the sacred Common, the statue of Governor WINTHROP at Scollay Square, and the memorial to SAM ADAMS

peasantry. To that end it is possible in his own square; what do all these things mean to a majority of the citizen of Boston, who are not ancestor worshippers and who do their voting in the

vital present? Are they to see on every hand, without being tempted to change them, the evidences of a dead, forgotten and remote past when they have their own leader celebrities and successful men to admire and perpetuate? If they can fill the City Council with their elect and put their own statesmen in the City Hall, what is to prevent them from cosmopolitanizing Boston's names of places without troubling themselves about tradition and the history books?

Nevertheless, we expect to see some fuss made in Boston about the matter.

"Doc" RESTMAN, the reformed hobo and Harvard man,... New York Times.

Mr. REITMAN may be a reformed hobo, but the quinquennial catalogue of Harvard University knows him not as a "Harvard man," reformed or unreformed. We have often mentioned the ourious habit which the myth makers have of saving that such and such a public character, say a forger at Kansas City, a faster at Baton Rouge, the founder of a new religion at Sleepy Eye, a man arrested in Denver for "beating his fare," is a "Harvard graduate," or a "Yale graduate," or a "University of Michigan man" or a "Cornell man."

An Orange county supervisor thought \$1.50 a day sufficient pay for an alienist who appeared as an expert witness. It expert testimony ever becomes as upprofitable to those who give it as it is to those who hear it the records of criminal cases will be shortened considerably.

Mr. DERNBURG, the German Colonial Secretary, who went to German East Africa in July to form his own opinion as to the value of that colony, surprised everybody by,his stalwart investigation. The Uganda Railroad took him to Victoria Nyanza and a steamer carried him to the German posts on its shores; then he walked practically all the way back to the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles, his route leading through Tabora and the mountains to Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of the colony. It was difficult to keep up with the procession, and a few members of the party gave it up and sough easier means of transportation.

It was a fine way to see the country The reporter of the Deutsche Kolonialzeitung asserts that when DERNBURG went home he knew as much about German East Africa as the Governor of the colony, and that the Colonial Secretary is enthusiastic over its prospects. He says that two facts have stimulated the remarkable progress of the German territory along the southern half of Victoria Nyanza's shores. The turmoil is ganda just before the new century dawned compelled the British to depend chiefly upon the German coast for their food supplies this market was hardly closed again when the Uganda Railroad opened, and the effect of this route to the sea has been to double the imports and treble the exports in the las three years.

Mr. DERNBURG urges a policy of vigorous railroad extension in the colony. It will pay, he says, because development will be rapid, and the increased receipts from taxes and the customs will in time make the government of the colony self-supporting. He tells of a German planter who has 200,000 rubber trees just coming into bearing, and says the man may already conside himself rich. The preparation of copra, the dried meat of the cocoanut, is now the most profitable industry, but sizal hemp and plantation rubber are going to push it hard. while the future of cotton and sugar is not yet quite certain.

It was a grand excursion, else enjoyed it quite as much as the blacks. they would surely have a better chance | who thronged to the towns through which the great man passed and overworked their

Undoubtedly there are many "fake crimes," as Commissioner BINGHAM asserts, in the House of Commons on a definite, and in a period not so far past as to have been forgotten entirely such things as "fake arrests" were made. Perhaps one fake may

The All America Eleven.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It certainly s pleasing to see the real All America team chosen by Coach Yost of Michigan and not a so-called All America chosen by an Eastern man and gen accepted as the best representative team ing be termed an All Yale team, is not a repre sentative team in any sense of the word and rarely ever includes players outside of the mythical big six of the East. If the West by any chance should his team mates in playing ability that there is no oubt as to his right to be picked.

This is shown in the cases of Heston of Michigan and Eckersail of Chicago. Why did not such play-ers as Blake of Vanderbilt, Hammond and Schultz of Michigan, Berthke and Findlay of Wisconsin and Gale of Chicago receive any consideration when cams of the last few years were chosen?

Yost picks two of his own men, but nobody wh has seen them play could deny that they were en I saw all the big games in the Eas several in the West and the Vanderblit contest in the South this season, and I certain with Yost in his choice of Blake of Vander bilt for an end. I consider him the equal of any in the game. Furthermore, it is refreshing to see the players picked for their respective instead of taking a tackle for a guard or a quarter back for an end. The object of such a team is to get the best man in each position and not mix the up simply because a man plays a better game at tackle than another does at guard.

Of course, an All America team means nothing and the choice of one person is exactly as good as that of another. A truly representative eleven of the American colleges will never be picked, for the reason that it is impossible for one man to see the play of every good team in a season, and an All America team should represent the country's best and not that of the East, as is the case every year. Nobody denies that Yale's teams are consistent excellent, but an absolutely disinterested spectator likes to see the stars of other colleges come up for place once in a while. And lastly, I am not rner, as many will no doubt infer from this letter was born in the East and have lived here all my and Yost's comes the nearest of being such that W. GUILFORD HAMILTON, Jr.

NEW YORK, December 14:

The Winning Team.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When I was # senior at Yalevard in 1894 I organized an interdormitory baseball Isague. We won the championship, defeating a rival dormitory team, which defeated our class team, which defeated the reshmen, who defeated the varsity, which defeated the Bostons, who were champions of the league As captain of our team am I not entitled to the glory of being the captain of the champion baseball team of the world for 1894? '94. NEW YORK, December 14.

The Crawlers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read in THE SUN of December 8 an article about Americans who go abroad and run down their country. These elong to the class known as "social climbers "crawlers" would be a better name for them. ide, and they little realize in what hearty con tempt they are held by the people to whom they play the toady. Thank God they are in no sense esentative of America, but a mere fungus growth grand old trunk of the republic

Color Scheme. Knicker-What do you think of blue Sundays? Bocker-At least they aren't followed by dar GOVERNMENT AND PANIC.

epresentative Samuel W. McCall's Spec to the Pennsylvania Society.

The United States is a toast to which made than at a representative association of Pennsylvania. It was in that Common wealth that the Declaration of Independence was first put forth and the Constitution wa framed. The darkest time in the struggle and from that moment the cause of the natio advanced steadily toward the day. in the next century, when the whole fabric of our Government was threatened with de-struction, the high water mark of disunion was reached, and the tide finally turned back, at Gettysburg. And I doubt not that Penn sylvania will remain constant to that system with which she has been so gloriously identi fled in every crisis of our history, and tha she would be the last to consent to substitute the ignis fatuus of the moment for the settled boundaries of the Constitution.

The distinctive character of our govern

ment appears in the national name. The United States is not a centralized autocracy but a federated government—a union of States which by their own action or that of the people composing them has been created Constitution. In the scheme of that instrument the local Governments are precisely as important as the national Government The former was especially related to liberty to be even more necessary than when it was first established. With forty-six different sovereigns we should have chaos and conflict without end. With one legislature and one Executive ruling the whole continen from a single centre we should have des potism. The exact distribution of power between the nation and the States insured stability while it preserves freedom. keeps the States harmoniously moving i their orbits, not permitting them to wander off into space by too little attraction, and equally avoiding doing away with their eparate existence by drawing them into th

central mass. The results achieved under this system have been such that one would think its per-manency was established beyond all cavil But our history has shown the necessity of unceasing vigilance. We have seen a Constitution which for a whole century has shown itself adapted to secure a regulated freedo and a national progress such as the world scrap heap in a few brief years of peace to make way for a system of centralized gov

This is a matter of vital concern to every State, but especially to the two great States epresented here to-night. The compromise o the Constitution gave to the small States the same share in the great powers of the Senate as to the large ones, but the effect of this powers granted to the national Government to be usurped by the national Governmen and made subject to this disparity of repre sentation, then an especial wrong is perpe trated upon the large States of the The 18,000,000 people of New York and Penn sylvania are still further politically despoiled in comparison with the 200,000 of Wyoming and Nevada in proportion as you increase the governmental power which the latter may Take the power to regulate commerce be

reen the States. One of the great purposes for which the national Government was formed was o secure free trade throughout the Union and o prevent one State from setting up an em bargo against the products of another. But i is contended to-day that the power to regulate includes the power to prohibit, and that the national Government formed to secure an infettered internal trade has power to prohibit such trade as it chooses from crossing State lines. We see a myriad of little moles attempting to burrow through the grea wo great States lying side by side have from heir first settlement enjoyed the most intimate trade relations with each other, involv nigh incalculable. The power to set up ar embargo against this trade was never granted ov them to any Government

If the West and South, instead of being wealthy as they are to-day from a sucession of great crops, were heavily debt as they were in 1893, undoubtedly the crisis through which we have been passing would surpass in severity any other from which we have suffered in the last half century. As it is, it is likely to run a much shorter course. But that it has been expensive there can be no doubt. Nearly all the banks of the country for a time practically suspended payments. Works of great public moment have been stopped, and we have seen the flight of workingmen darkening the ocean and disturbing the labor markets of foreign

A question has been raised as to the responsibility for this condition. We have heard eloquent discourses about speculaion as if that were a new disease. Undoubtedly we have had too much speculation, but men have speculated from the beginning of time. There was certainly as reckless spe in the interval between the crisis of '73 and '93. Railroads were then constructed far in advance of the demands of business. and at the time of the last named crisis nearly haif the mileage of the country was ripe for the receiver. Stock watering was openly and generally practised in almost all corporate enterprises. We saw people by the trainloads going from the Atlantic seaboard to the sites of imaginary cities in Alabama and Tennessee and other States, and farming land which to-day still remains under th plough was sold at fabulous prices as corner lots. I doubt not that you can find in-stances where bank directors borrowed for hemselves all the capital and surplus their institutions and a large portion of the

deposits as well. has been no more speculation, according to the wealth of the country, since the crisis of '93 than there was in the years preceding it. Undoubtedly speculation is one of the ontributing causes of these financial set backs that occur at fairly regular intervals. About once in twenty years there will be an accumulation of commercial wreckage due part to speculation and in part to unsuc

cessful business ventures, which will obstruct

for a time more or less completely the chan

nels of business. But other things somemes contribute very potently as causes of I have spoken of their approach to regularity. We had the crisis of '37 and another twenty years later, in '57. The next was due in '77, but the enormous strain of the civil war hastened it by four years and it came in '73; and the next crisis was twenty years later, in '93. But the present crisis has comupon us six years earlier than the time when was due by the clock. What is the cause

which has operated to accelerate it more

potently even than the appalling destruction I believe there is no difficulty in defining It is not alone speculation, for, as I have said, men indulged in the wildest speculation before our previous crisis. It is uncertainty as to our standard of value attached to the great commercial standard of the world than it is to-day. It is not a vicious system of bank currency, for we have the same system, with some improve ments, that we had in '93. It is not from lack of money, because we have more per capita than ever before in our history. In my opinion the cause of the acceleration is gov ernmental. It is due to such a cause that re have to-day a period of general liquidation only ten years after the return of enter-

Gentlemen very prominent, very respon ble for the administration of the government of this nation, have taken an attitude with eference to property and enterprise that it seems to me has made this panic inevitable know it is easy to attribute too much to Government, but it must be remembered that while Government can accomplish as a rule good results slowly, it can do harm quickly. The painful progress of many centuries may be put in jeopardy by a single false step. be put in jeopardy by a single false step. The agencies of Government are chiefly de-

fensive, and when most wisely applied they will be seen slowly but constantly to enlarge the domain of human freedom, and thus progress will come about, for after all the world is pushed ahead by the enterprise of the individual acting under the shield of law. One who knows nothing of surgery can inflict wound which the most skilful surgeon and

he slow process of nature cannot repair. The first dangerous attack was at our prosperity when a real evil which lready had an ample remedy was met by a theoretical remedy which had no reference Three years ago there was scarcely a voice heard in our whole country in favor f having an executive commission of the Government fix railroad rates. There was, however, ground for complaint against railroad discrimination. For that evil an ample remedy existed in the statute which appar ently was only recently discovered. "Three years ago we were proud of the dazzling achievements of our railroad builders. We elieved our system the best in the world. The iron net had been thrown out across vast unoccupied spaces at great peril to capital, and as a result prosperous States were created as by magic and splendid capitals raised their domes upon the desert. Those who saw a tenfold increase in their property values as a result of this policy did not begrudge a reasonable return to the railroad

But suddenly a policy with reference to railroads of which the country had had no warning in the platform of the victorious party or in the utterance of its successful candidate was brought forward. forms of the defeated party and in the elopathetically rehearses his stolen honors, but possibly with consolation at the thought that he is at least escaping responsibility for he disaster resulting from their appropria ion. Three years ago, with the most strinlaws against railroad discrimination already upon our statute books, rate making by an executive commission was solemnly proclaimed to be the remedy for an evil to which it had no rational relation whatever, and the rates, confiscatory though they might mmediately to take effect in advance even of an appeal to the courts. In view of the attitude of the parties this

policy had no justification upon the basis of

any of the principles of representative government. At once a furious agitation agains railroad property was entered upon at Washington, and acrimony and passion were kindled in the public mind which found expression in nearly every Capitol in the coun-A railroad man was regarded prima facie as a criminal, and a certificate of railroad stock as a certificate of the bad character of the owner. It was inevitable that pessimism should be soon created in the of investors. Certainly it long before railroad building was effectually stopped. The temper of the public mind was pretty accurately reflected in the strained construction put upon the Elkins act. for instance, the case of the Western railroad where the shipper denied the right of the company to charge him for hauling merchanhe should only pay for the weight actually lelivered to him. The railroad yielded to this reasonable claim, which upon some hundred of cars amounted in the aggregate to a very small amount, scarcely to a dollar car, and yet upon such a case the railroad was fined more than half a million dollars for granting rebates. Is it to be wondered at that in such a condition of the public mind men refrained from putting their money into railroad building? Certainly the so-called the relief of the business interests of the country and invest their money in the face of the hostile public opinion which they have

created. The depletion of the treasury of an overrich organization by \$30,000,000 would, I think be regarded by most of us with equanimity but after all the chief question is one of exact justice. The exact facts of this case warrant a scepticism as to whether an ordinary shipwould have been fined at all. The imposition of this enormous fine without anything approaching a precedent for it in all the annals of jurisprudence stimulated the belief already half formed in this-and in foreign countrie that it was not so much crime as accumulated wealth that was being pursued. The confidence of nearly every captain of industry was hopelessly put to flight, and the result

was inevitable-a financial collapse I do not believe it is destined to be of long duration. Thousands of business men America have been heavy losers, but they are animated by that courage of which Emersen spoke when he said: "Never strike sail to a They may be trusted to rebuild their fortunes and to repair again the prosperity of their country. Undoubtedly new laws will be required, and laws must be enforced, but let policy be adopted with that deliberation and forethought to be looked for in the govenment of a great nation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What excus is there for the arrest of motormen of electric cars whenever an accident occurs, regardless of the

In the recent story of an accident wherein a woman stepped from a Lexington avenue car be-fiveen Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets while the car was in motion and was killed THE SUN "Passengers on the rear platform said she gave the conductor no signal to stop. The motor

man, Bernard Dunleavy, was arrested."

Why should the motorman have been arrested?

How could be, on the front platform, know without signal that a woman was about to step off the rea omniscient or even mind readers? What fault much less crime, is attributable to this motorman have no greater affection for the average motor man or surface car conductor than the average citizen; I, standing in the street prepared to ge for that. Nor am I in any way interested in the surface lines. It does, however, strike me as citizen interested in the orderly administration o justice that the arrest of a motorman in such cir rumstances is wholly unwarranted and is an ou rage upon the rights of the citizen. This case merely

llustrates a common practice. I suppose it will be conceded as settled law that even in a civil action the happening of an accident a not proof even of negligence; and how much less in the case of a criminal proceeding, where the measure of proof is so much more exacting: and now much less at il, when the circumstances (as in the present case; would affirmatively show an en-tire lack of responsibility on the part of the motor-man? Why should any man be subjected to the humiliation of an arrest, and possible incarcera-tion, with no more evidence of crime than appears n the case of this accident? I suggest that it to subject for consideration and ooth by the press and the public in general, to the end that some reform may be inaugurated. Here is a spiendid chance for genuine "reform," that may be synonymous with justice to members of the community who are certainly not "plutocrata"

CHARLES F. MATHEWSON NEW YORK, December 14.

Captain Kidd and Others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An editoria article in TME SUN of December 11 about the great Mosher estate mentions Captain Kidd and the ballad in which, as THE SUN says, he is spoken of "erroneously as to his prenomen." This ballad calls him "Robert." I am glad that you have called attention to this fact, for if this marine malefacto is to be celebrated opprobriously in song, let it be with a decent respect for his proper name.

Anciently Mr. Philip Hale, he who in Boston ha long time created criti-seismic disturbances in the hearts of those who made glad sounds upon the viol and the lute, would have had this name cor rected in the books sold by Mr. Pat Foley and o eminent bibliophile hypnotists. If memory h her seat, and I presume she does, it was he, too who devised the system of red lighting in Symphony Hall, which showed "This Way in Case of

I grant you that the association of idea which Captain Kidd seems strained, but just remember that Captain Kidd's name was not Robert, and that Brahme's wasn't music—and there you are.

What I want to know now is what was the colo of the coat Old Grimes wore. True, as is so patheti-cally stated in the ballad. "we ne'er shall see bim wore," but it would add much to my peace of mine if I could find one who could quote the lines prop-erly and tell me once and for all she hue of the coas which was all buttoned down before unlike the aist touchin' on and appertainin' to my wife WILMINGTON, Del., December 12. H.

THE ACADEMIC PLUM TREE.

Princeton's Alleged Monopoly of Ceck rhodesian Honors in Jersey, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the

matter of the Rhodes scholarships there comes to light a remarkable case of injustice done by a large college to a smaller one which ought to have attracted attention before this. The scholar for each State is selected by a committee from that State. Now the committee for New Jersey consists of President Wilson of Princeton, Dean Fine of Princeton and President Demarest of Rutgers. In other words, two-thirds of the votes on this committee belong to Princeton men. It is not strange, then, to learn that no one but a Princeton man has ever gone to Oxford under the Rhodes bequest from New Jersey. The details of this injustice are astour and in a

To begin with, this committee was appointed by Dr. Woodrow Wilson himself as president of the older college. In New York State the matter was arranged differently. Here the president of the oldest institution, Dr. Butler of Columbia, called a meeting of the heads of the colleges throughout the State. They met and elected a committee, at the same time providing that in every three years

met and elected a committee, at the same time providing that in every three year; thereafter the whole personnel of that committee should be changed.

Dr. Wilson's committee—he is chairman, of course—is not only unfairly constituted; it has been very irregular in its actions. The writer has it on good authority that information which it ought to dispense has been lacking—at least to those not Princeton men; that it has seldom summoned candidates to appear before it in person, though the Rhodes trustees are very particular on that point, and that it has neglected to announce decisions by the proper time, thus making it harder for the chosen scholar to get in that college at Oxford which he prefers, which is what happened this year. The decision was so long delayed that the Princeton man who was elected, Mr. Herring, could not get in his college. In regard to the men chosen Cecil Rhodes's will makes a condition that the scholar for any State shall either have his home in that State or shall have received the major part of his education there: furthermore, the whole object of the Rhodes foundation was to bind closer England and America. Now, it is well known that the scholar elected in 1995 to represent New Jersey, a Princeton man, of course, was a Pennsylvanian, and at the time of his selection had been in the State of New Jersey only six months, he having entered Princeton in his senior year. Moreover, it was his intention on leaving Oxford to go to Egypt for the rest of his life—by way. I suppose, of cementing the relations of England and America.

Of course it is to Princeton's advantage to have her men go as Rhodes scholars, and of course she will always use her majority on the rest of his life—by way. I suppose, of cementing the relations of England and America.

It remains for public opinion to force Princeton to replace her second man on the committee by an outsider, say a State educational official not connected with either of the committee by an outsider, say a State educational official not connected wi

New York, December 14.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

ingular Aspirations of One Who Is Tired of Personal Rule in This Republic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Up to fifteen years ago the American people, through their party managers or leaders, laid down the platforms which they believed would serve best the interests of the country and elected candidates whose training and obligations were to see that the principles thus nunciated should be enacted into law and enforced through the executive departments development of the attempt of one man to mpose his individual beliefs on the country. and in the Roosevelt administration we are having a so-called republic being governed by an autocrat who has brought disaster or

by an autocrat who has brought disaster on the name of America by insidiously attacking our prosperity and leading the people to their own and their country's destruction.

We are now approaching a Presidential campaign, and the press is full of talk of favorite sons; but the platforms on which a safe, conservative, sane, level headed man should be elected are not discussed. It is time to call a halt, to have done with four years of this man or that one, and for the people to insist that our electors study to evolve a Republican and a Democratic platform which these successful candidates shall try to carry out.

try to carry out.

We are rapidly approaching the condition of Venice, which went from a republic, such as we have been, to its decadence, owing to the development of the one man power as represented by the Doge and his Council, or

Cabinet.

Let us cease exploiting the Roosevelts.

Bryans, Tafts, Cannons, Smiths, Browns and
Joneses and come back to earth and the safer
thoughts of the people. We must get away
from the one man ideal to the composite wish

Let us have America governed for and by the Americans—not for and by those who must feel, indging from their speeches, that hey are of different clay from others. New York, December 14. OLD TIMER.

Napoleon's Guns Revert to France.

From the London Standard.
The republic has at last become undisputed owner of six out of the sixty guns used by Napoleon fo

shooting game.

After the fall of the Empire the celebrated gun smith Lepage came into possession of these weapons, though history sayeth not how, and lent them to Louis Pallippe, who in turn loaned them to the Museum of Arms at the Invalides. When Lepage died he willed those six guns to the State for fifty years, with the stipulation that

at the expiry of that period they should be sold to the benefit of six daughters of old pensioners of the Hotel des Invalides. The fifty years have come and gone, and there are still a few, but very few, and very old, warriors left at the Invalides, which is a Paris Chelsea Hos

pital. But if they ever had daughters they are long since dead, and there are none left to claim the Under these circumstances the family of Lepage as managed to come to terms with the law and to get around the testament by a deed of gift. nceforth the public will be able to see the Little Corporal's six sporting guns exhibited in the Na-

tional Artillery Museum

Smokes tack Arsenic. Thousands of tons of arsenie are wasted and nually in the fumes that pour from the stacks of the great smelters of the United States, says the United States Geological Survey, yet notwith-8,000,000 pounds of arsenic or arsenic compo costing about \$375,000, were imported by us in 1906.
In that year our domestic production of argenic was only one-sixth of the quantity imported, of the value of only \$63.460.

France, England, Germany, Portugal, Spain. Turkey, Canada and the United States are the principal arsenic producing countries.
In the United States, as also in England, the great bulk of the arsenic produced is from smelter fumes. English smelters are not allowed to jour arsenical fumes into the air, forcing them to me

noney out of the white arsenic saved. In the "nited States only two smelters has ving it, one at Anaconda, Mon., and the other at Everett, Wash.

Increased Fares on Scottish Railroads From the Westminster Gazette.

Scottish railway companies have as a result of recent conferences resolved upon an increase week end fare has been specially affected. In cer-tain cases the week end ticket has been abolished in all others an increase of one sixth has been ex-acted, and the minimum has been raised to 3s. frai and 1s. 6d. third, which is an increase of 1s. on the first class and 6d. on the third class ticket. On Sat urday day tickets at a single fare are abolished The cheap bookings on public holidays are to be raised one-fourth. It is understood that negotiations are in progress with the English companies which may affect the price of the week end tickets don, but nothing has yet been settled on that The increased price of coal and other mateto London

rial is given as the excuse for the changes. Why the Night Schools Closed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: It is asserted that the closing of the night schools was not on account of lack of funds for their maintenance because the pupils had petitioned the Board of Education that they be closed The only petition sent to the Board of Education was one asking that the schools be closed an De-cember 23 and 24, an order having come around

that they should be open. You can readly see that the schools were not closed for the reason given. The BRONX, December 14. SIMON GROSS.

The Philosophic Incendiary. Nero had just fired Rome

Tell the boys in Omaha it had to come sooner or later, anyway," he remarked. Herewith he returaed to his oddle.